Subpapillary plexis → Papillary layer, loops run up into the dermal papillae → Supplies Meisser's Corpuscles

Cutaneous Plexus → Dermal-subcutaneous junction → Ruffini Corpuscle → In dermis or hypodermis

Subcutaneous Plexus → Hypodermis (subcutaneous fascia) → Pacinian Corpuscle → In dermis or hypodermis

Blood Supply

Clinical Applications

- Decubitus Ulcers (Bedsores) → Depression of blood vessels, causes necrosis
- Decubitus Ulcers (Bedsores) → Tx move patients around
- Contusion → Bruise, Leakage of RBC
- Erythema → Redness of skin, engorged capillaries
- Capillary Hemangioma → Benign vascular tumor of dermal capillaries, strawberry mark or port wine stain

Temperature regulation

No glomus

Non-Apical Skin (Normal Skin)

Apical Skin (Finger tips, Toe tips, Nail beds, nose,

High Temperature

Acetylcholine → VASODILATION → Warm blood to surface, irradiate excess heat, flushing

A-V shunts between cutaneous and subpapillary plexus → Closed → Shunt blood to surface to irradiate heat, Flushing

Low Temperature

Norepinephrine → vasoconstriction → Keeps blood away from surface, skin is white due to lack of oxyHb in vessels

A-V shunts between cutaneous and subpapillary plexus → OPEN Shunts / Precapillary sphncter closed → Keeps blood away from surface, Skin white due to lack of oxyHb in vessels